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for this species, the other one was collected by Baird and is in the National Museum. The locality given as the "upper James River."

Notophthalmus viridescens (Raf.). 5 adult males.

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NOTE ON AMBLYSTOMA OPACUM, GRAV.

On September 25, 1913, the writer, with Mr. John Toomey, of the Reptile House Staff at Bronx Park, went to Silver Lake, near White Plains, N. Y., to collect Insects and Amphibia. The weather had been warm and dry for some time and all the pools in the woods were completely dried up. In about the center of one of these dried up pools Mr. Toomey, having lifted one of the many large slabs of bark partially buried among dead leaves, discovered an adult marbled Salamander, *Amblystoma opacum*, coiled around a quantity of gelatinous balls. Upon examination by the writer these were found to be eggs containing living embryos. The eggs were lying in a slight depression, the debris under the slab of bark being fairly damp. On searching further, another female with eggs was discovered, under similar conditions.

The eggs were about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and not connected with one another in any way. They were covered with small particles of soil and desiccated leaves which adhered to the sticky gelatinous envelope. The eggs were kept in some of the debris in which they were found. On September 27, one batch was placed in a shallow pan of water, where they hatched on September 28.

The larvae were $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in length, very slender and delicate, translucent and pale gray in color. The gills were very long and the delicate front

legs were fully developed. The second batch of eggs was kept in the damp debris until October 18, when these, too, were placed in water, where they hatched October 19. The writer fed the larvae on small fresh water crustaceans, which they could be observed snapping up with quick forward darts. Unfortunately these interesting larvae succumbed to an unusually hot spell late in October, 1913. Although several trips were made to the same locality during the early fall of 1914 and 1915, no further batches of spawn and very few adults were discovered.

In April, 1915, however, the writer collected about a dozen larvae of this species from another pool, nearer the lake. These were nearly two inches long, black with tiny silvery specks all over the upper surfaces, large gills and four well-developed limbs. They were at first thought to be *A. punctatum*, but when in early June, 1915, they lost their gills, the color pattern consolidated into the typical cross-marbling of *A. opacum*.

In conclusion I will remark that I am not aware of the existence of any other record of Amphibian spawn being found in the fall, as far north as New York State.

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